



Data Acquisition for Physics with Arduino

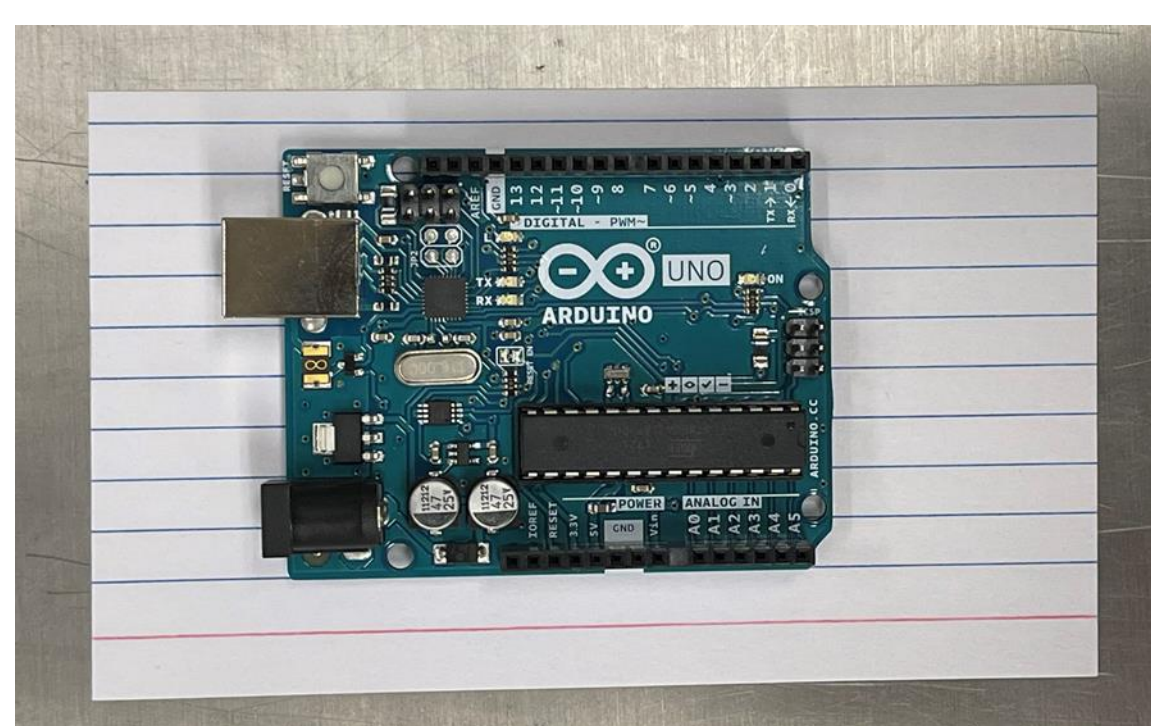
Kyle Litton and Dr. Kevin Adkins

Department of Physics, Earth Science & Space Systems Engineering
Morehead State University



Background

- Arduino is an open-source electronics micro-controller board
 - Enables us to interface technology with our environment
 - Programmable using the Arduino Integrated Development Environment (IDE)
- The Arduino's size, portability, and functionality make it very useful for data collection for physics
 - Size is slightly smaller than an index card
 - The small form factor makes it highly portable. It can practically be taken and used anywhere
 - It is very powerful and easily interfaces with all our physics laboratory equipment



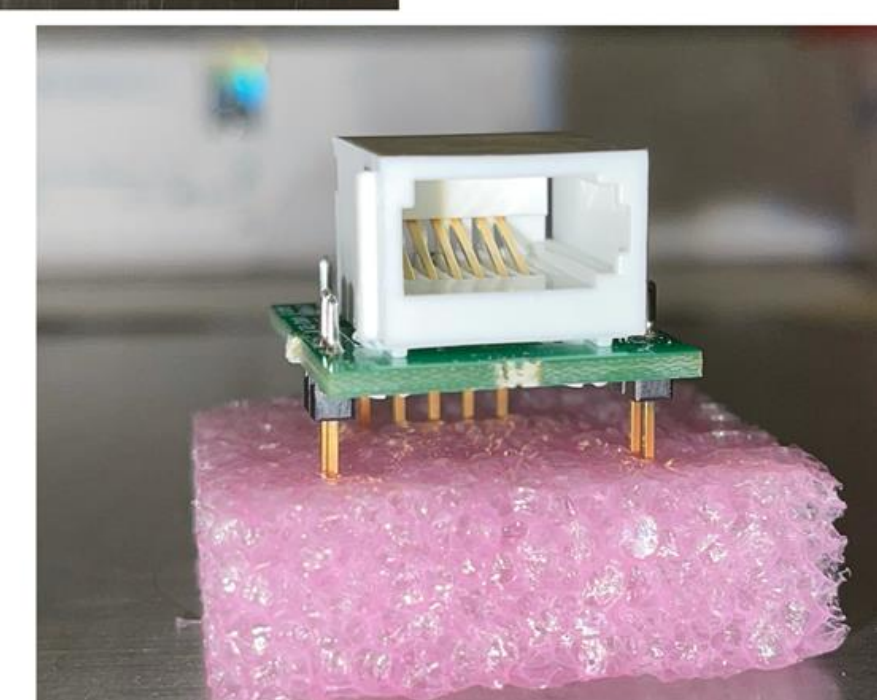
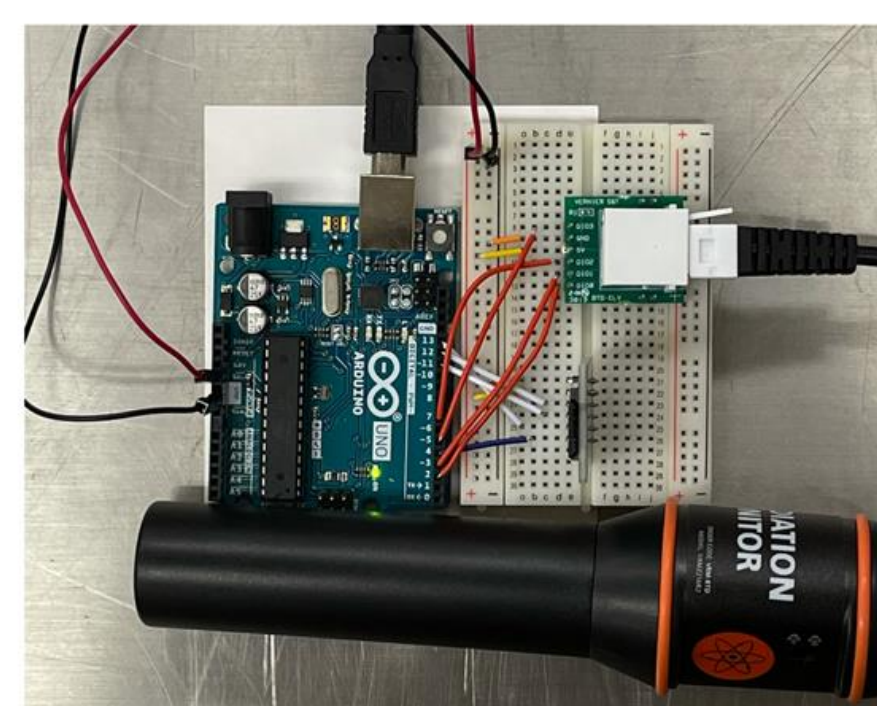
The Goal

- We are developing a data acquisition system using Arduino
 - Gives users total control of data collection
- Arduino allows data to be exported to external storage devices
 - SD Card Modules are cheap and simple to program
- Most importantly, Arduino easily integrates with the equipment found in our physics laboratories
 - Compatible with the Vernier sensors used in our physics labs



Circuit Development

- Implemented the Digital Protoboard Adapter from Vernier
 - Allows us to interface Vernier Digital Sensors with Arduino
- The sensors are connected to Arduino through electronic circuitry
 - The adaptor passes through the signal from the sensors to the Arduino.
 - The user must write a program to interpret and analyze the signals received from the sensors



Software Development

- Our data acquisition system is still in its infancy
 - Decided to start small with a proof of concept
 - Create a data collection system for the radiation sensor
- Proof of Concept Goals
 1. Count the number of radiation events that occurred over a set time interval
 2. Test exporting the data to an external storage device (a .txt text file on an SD card)

```
reference@Arduino:1.8.13
File Edit Sketch Tools Help

//Name: Kyle Litton
//Date: 2-16-2021

#include <SPI.h>
#include <SD.h>

File radFile; //Naming the file.

int sensorPin = 2; //Initializing the Sensor Pin to be pin 2!
unsigned long timeStart; //Setting the variable, timeStart, to a long type and only positive.
long timeInterval = 10000; //Setting the timeInterval to be 10,000 milliseconds (10 seconds).
void setup() { //Void Setup function begins.
  Serial.begin(9600); //Tells the Arduino to exchange messages with the Serial monitor at 9600 bps
  while (!Serial) { //Waits for a USB connection between the PC and Arduino to be established.
    continue;
  }
}

void loop() {
  //Initializing SD card...Initialization done.
  //Writing to radFile.txt...
  //Data Collection will start in 10 seconds!
  //Collecting Data!
  //35
  //17
  //68
  //69
  //34
  //119
}
```

Educational Implications

- Morehead State's Physics department is working to integrate PICUP across the curriculum
 - Our data collection system could play a role in enhancing student understanding of computation in physics through advanced lab experiments
- My personal experience
 - Built upon fundamental knowledge of programming developed in previous courses
 - Arduino was a new platform, and I was able to pick it up quickly with limited background knowledge



Summary & Outlook

- Proof of concept for a data acquisition system for physics is complete
- Laid the groundwork for future research and classroom educational projects
- What's next?
 1. Integrate our data collection system into some of our more advanced physics lab experiments
 2. Expand our system design to collect data for rotational motion



References

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